

Since then, Armstrong Atlantic State University has taken on partners of Washington Group International and Bridgeborn, and they are offering all kinds of computer security training programs, from simulating and modeling to visualization, covert channels, cyber-security and security of networks.

Why is this important? Now, Mr. McCaul said there are 200 million U.S. citizens connected to the Internet. The number of people with access has increased over 182 percent from 2000 to 2005. In 2006, total non-travel-related spending on the Internet is estimated to be over \$100 billion. That is a 24 percent increase over 2005. In 2005, the FBI has estimated that American businesses lost \$67 billion because of computer crime.

The United States is the location of 40 percent of the known command-and-control servers; and because of that, we are the target of attack after attack. Most of these are executed by botnets, which are a collection of broadband-enabled PCs hijacked during virus and worm attacks and seeded with software that connects back to a server to receive communications from a remote attacker. In other words, the botnets all work together to simultaneously, consistently and constantly attack computer networks, such as the Department of Defense, the Centers for Disease Control, and the Department of Energy.

In fact, in America our governmental computers alone get millions of attacks each and every day. It is something that we all should be very concerned about. The United States was the top country of attack origin, making up 33 percent of the worldwide attack activity.

Personal information, for example, on veterans in May 2006 was taken home with a Veterans Administration employee. Approximately 26.5 million veterans had their own personal information compromised simply because one employee took a laptop home. Now 25 years ago that may have required a truckload to carry that many files home. But just think about it, all he did was take a laptop home. And if the employee's house had not been broken into and the laptop stolen, we still might not have known about it. In mid-June of 2006, the Department was spending approximately \$200,000 a day just to operate a call center to explain to veterans how this might affect their service. Of course, there are class action lawsuits that have followed, and there will be a lot more discussion about that.

In September 2000, a 16-year-old young man by the name of Jonathan James, who lived in Florida, hacked into a Pentagon system that monitors threats from nuclear weapons and a NASA system that supports the international space station. This gave him access to over 3,000 government e-mail messages. He was able to illegally access a total of 13 NASA computers and downloaded software which supported the International Space Station's physical environment, including control of the temperature and humidity within the living space.

In February 2001, Gary McKinnon of London took a poorly secured Windows system of NASA and the Pentagon and 12 other military operations and caused almost \$1 million worth of damage by just basically playing around, stealing passwords and deleting files.

We know that in March 2000, Max Ray Butler, a 27-year-old computer expert working as an FBI informant, was indicted on 15 criminal counts for allegedly hacking into the U.S. De-

partment of Defense, NASA, and Air Force computer systems. In 2007, he was once again indicted on charges of identity theft and wire fraud.

The list goes on and on, even to the extent that you have folks in China purposely attacking American systems, including the Pentagon. I will submit some of these for the RECORD, but the list goes on and on. That is why it is very important for us to support this legislation and have Members talking about it and knowledgeable.

If you think about cyber-security now, the cost of it is more than what it is for the illegal drug trade in America. Cyber-crime outstripped illegal drug sales worldwide and analysts estimate online fraud will bring in \$105 billion in 2007. This is a huge problem, but it is kind of a quiet problem and this resolution helps raise its visibility.

Submissions of examples for the RECORD

June 2007: China's army hacked into a computer network at the Pentagon. Computer specialists with the People's Liberation Army (PLA) penetrated an unclassified network used by policy aides to U.S. Defense Secretary Robert Gates in June, resulting in a weeklong shutdown of the system.

May 2000: Montreal teenage hacker pleaded guilty to illegally penetrating the computer systems of several Canadian and foreign institutions, including NASA, Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, among others.

October 2002 to March 2003: Raymond Paul Steigerwalt, 21, infected DOD server with TK worm. The worm exploited well-known vulnerabilities in Microsoft's IIS Web Server to spread across the Internet and install backdoors under the control of hackers onto infected systems.

July 2006: State Department had large-scale computer break-ins worldwide that appeared to target its headquarters and offices dealing with China and North Korea. Hackers stole sensitive U.S. information and passwords and implanted backdoors in unclassified government computers to allow them to return at will.

K.P.S. GILL SHOULD NOT TESTIFY IN AIR INDIA INQUIRY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 23, 2007

Mr. TOWNS. Madam Speaker, K.P.S. Gill, the former Director General of Police in Punjab, has requested the opportunity to testify before the Major Commission, which is investigating the 1985 Air India bombing. The request comes in response to the testimony of officials from the Punjab Human Rights Organization who had valuable new information to impart. Mr. Gill should not testify.

Gill was part of the same machinery of Indian repression that led to the bombing. He was responsible for the murders of tens of thousands of Sikhs while he was DGP in Punjab. Mr. Gill was quoted as endorsing extrajudicial killings, saying that they "should happen." These are incidents where the police kill innocent people, then report it as an "encounter" to justify their actions. He was denied passage to the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta by every airline because of his terrorism and he had to leave the country immediately after India's field hockey games. He serves as presi-

dent of the Indian Field Hockey Association. Almost 50 Members of Congress wrote to the State Department urging them to deny Mr. Gill a visa. He stands convicted of sexually harassing a high-level female Indian Administrative Service employee. He is not fit to be a witness in any civilized country. He ought to be in prison.

Gill has no information on the Air India incident. Why doesn't the Major Commission call Zuhair Kashmeri and Brian McAndrew, who wrote the book *Soft Target*, which details the Indian government's involvement in this terrorist act, or former Member of Parliament David Kilgour, who exposed the story of Ryszard Paskowski? Paskowski was a Canadian-Polish double agent who was approached by representatives of the Indian government who asked him to be involved in a second bombing. They said, "the first one worked so well." For that matter, why not just call Mr. Paskowski himself?

Gill's involvement in genocide is well known. Why should the Major Commission accept him as a witness?

GILL SHOULD NOT TESTIFY BEFORE MAJOR COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, DC, October 3, 2007.—Former Punjab Director General of Police K.P.S. Gill is seeking to testify before the Major Commission, which is investigating the 1985 Air India disaster. His request comes in response to testimony from two officials of the Punjab Human Rights Organization (PHRO.)

Gill should not testify because he is a terrorist," said Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan. "He is responsible for the murders of tens of thousands of Sikhs. Now he is portraying himself as some sort of expert on the Air India bombing. The Council of Khalistan, the government pro tempore of Khalistan, leads the struggle to liberate Khalistan from India.

Gill was denied passage to the Atlanta Olympics by every airline in 1996 because of his terrorism. He had to be sent to Atlanta in a special train and he was sent out as soon as the hockey game was over. 49 Members of the U.S. Congress wrote to the State Department, urging them not to give Gill a visa. In that same year, he was convicted of sexually harassing a senior IAS official. A few years ago when Gill was visiting Belgium, his turban was removed from him by Sikh activists, who then chased him down to his hotel. In 1999, he was quoted as saying that fake encounters "should occur" if they are "necessary." Many innocent people, including a three-year-old child, have been killed in such encounters. In 1994, the U.S. State Department reported that the Indian government paid out over 41,000 cash bounties to police officers for such killings.

Gill presided over more than 50,000 extrajudicial killings, which were exposed by the PHRO in a study begun by Sardar Jaswant Singh Khaira, who was picked up by the police in September 1995 and murdered in police custody in October of that year. Many of these were secret cremations, in which Sikhs were arrested, tortured, and murdered, then their bodies were secretly cremated and declared "unidentified." Their remains were never even given to their families. It was for exposing this brutal policy that Gill's police arrested and murdered Sardar Khaira.

Gill serves as head of the Anti-Terrorist Institute of India, which has so far received \$95 million in taxpayer funding from the government of Canada, and of the Institute for Conflict Management, which has received \$65,000. "It is ironic that Gill heads an antiterrorism institute and he is a terrorist himself," said Dr. Aulakh. "Like most police

officials, he has escaped any consequences of his actions. Gill should be tried for genocide."

Information recently released to Tehelka by the PHRO showed that Talwinder Singh Parmar, the leader of Babbar Khalsa (an organization significantly infiltrated and controlled by the Indian government) had identified Lakhbir Singh Brar (Rode), leader of the International Sikh Youth Federation (ISYF), as the main culprit behind the bombing and as an Indian government agent. A police official, Harmail Singh Chandi, showing documents that were supposed to have been destroyed, reported that Parmar was murdered in police custody. It is clear that Parmar was killed to keep him from talking about Rode's involvement. As a Canadian Security Investigative Service agent who was quoted in Zuhair Kashmeri and Brian McAndrew's book *Soft Target* said, "If you really want to clear up the incidents quickly, take vans down to the Indian High Commission and the consulates in Toronto and Vancouver. We know it and they know it that they are involved."

"If Gill can testify, why not call Kashmeri and McAndrew? Former Member of Parliament David Kilgour, who wrote *Betrayal: The Spy That Canada Abandoned*, should also be invited to testify," Dr. Aulakh said. In his book Kilgour reports on a Canadian-Polish double agent named Ryszard Paszkowski, who was approached by representatives of the Indian regime, who asked him to participate in a second bombing because "the first one worked so well." Paszkowski should also be invited to testify.

A report issued by the Movement Against State Repression (MASR) shows that India admitted that it held 52,268 political prisoners under the repressive "Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act" (TADA), which expired in 1995. Many have been in illegal custody since 1984. According to Amnesty International, there are tens of thousands of other minorities being held as political prisoners in India. The Indian government has murdered over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, more than 300,000 Christians in Nagaland, over 90,000 Muslims in Kashmir, tens of thousands of Christians and Muslims throughout the country, and tens of thousands of Tamils, Assamese, Manipuris, Dalits, Bodos, and others. The Indian Supreme Court called the Indian government's murders of Sikhs "worse than a genocide."

"How can anyone accept testimony of the representative of this bloody regime?" Dr. Aulakh asked. "In a free Khalistan, no one would accept those who carry out genocide against the Sikh religion and the Sikh Nation or against any other people," he said. "The Sikh Nation and the Sikh religion cannot flourish without political power. We must free Khalistan now."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. KEITH ELLISON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 23, 2007

Mr. ELLISON. Madam Speaker, on October 22, 2007, I inadvertently failed to vote on roll-call No. 983-985, had I voted, I would have voted "aye."

TRIBUTE TO "MOUNT CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH" ON THEIR 90TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 23, 2007

Mr. RANGEL. Madam Speaker, it is with great honor and enthusiasm that I rise to congratulate Mount Calvary Baptist Church as they join together in celebration of their 90th Anniversary. They will be celebrating his very momentous and joyous occasion with a banquet held on October 20th, 2007.

The Mount Calvary has a very rich history that has given it life and longevity for the past 90 years. It all began in the late summer of 1916. Mr. Sterling Grayson Jr. along with two other colleagues, Reverend William Lilly and Reverend Young, sat among each other and through conversation, the idea was born in the mind of Mr. Grayson to plan and organize a Missionary Baptist Church. In September of that year, at Thomas Chapel, located at 91 West 134th Street, the idea of the three men came to fruition.

Mr. Sterling Grayson, Jr., who at the time was a college student, turned over the officiating of the church to his father, Reverend Sterling Grayson, Sr. Through names submitted by the new church congregation and pastor, Reverend Grayson Sr.'s submission of Mount Calvary Baptist Church is chosen and he becomes known as the author of the official name of the church on September 27th, 1917. Mount Calvary continues to flourish at its new location of 231 West 142nd Street in my district.

From its modest beginning, Mount Calvary Baptist Church has emerged as a cornerstone of the community. Under the guidance of Reverend Dr. Adolph Roberts, Jr., Mount Calvary continues to thrive, both in terms of spiritual growth as well as practical improvements. The proud members of the church are thankful for the spiritual and emotional leadership he and the previous pastors have provided during the years.

Reverend Dr. Adolph Roberts, Jr. was installed as pastor of the church in April of 1983. Though he is dedicated to his congregants, he has never limited his time and love for his family. Reverend Dr. Adolph Roberts, Jr. and his wife of 43 years, Victoria, have one son, Anthony and three grandchildren. He is a scholar and a veteran of the Korean War, where he served with the 82nd Airborne Infantry Division.

The 90th Anniversary Worship Service and Celebration Week began on Monday, October 15th, 2007, with the Friendship Baptist Church Family and Pastor James A. Kilgore. On Saturday, October 20th, 2007, there will be an evening of love and appreciation at the Alhambra Ballroom Banquet in my district where Reverend Dr. James Forbes will be the guest speaker. The celebration banquet will include with church services on Sunday, October 21, 2007, with the Mount Calvary Baptist Church Family of Savannah, Georgia, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Madam Speaker, I ask that you and my distinguished colleagues join me in honoring and congratulating Mount Calvary Baptist Church on their historic 90th Anniversary. Their constant dedication, commitment, and spiritual

guidance is worthy of the highest commendation.

TRIBUTE TO KEITH HOLLIDAY, MAYOR OF GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

HON. MELVIN L. WATT

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 23, 2007

Mr. WATT. Madam Speaker, Representative BRAD MILLER of North Carolina and I are pleased to join in this tribute to the Honorable Keith Holliday, who will soon be retiring as Mayor of Greensboro, NC.

Mayor Holliday is a model public servant who served as a member of the Greensboro City Council from 1995 to 1999 and has served as Mayor since 2000. He has distinguished himself nationally, effectively leading Greensboro through major economic and political challenges, through economic redevelopment and through a renaissance of Greensboro's downtown. He has helped position greenways, parks, public art projects and other beautification initiatives on Greensboro's priority agenda and has focused on servicing an ever-expanding, diverse and multi-cultural population.

Mayor Holliday has also been a committed and persuasive advocate for the International Civil Rights Center and Museum. Throughout the world, North Carolina is recognized as the birthplace of the sit-in movement and the International Civil Rights Center and Museum, the site of the original sit-ins, is being renovated and will be opening soon as a lasting tribute to the "Greensboro Four." These four courageous students from North Carolina A&T State University led thousands of students and others who sat down at the F.W. Woolworth lunch counter in Greensboro, NC, to protest segregation and ultimately changed the human condition and struck a blow for human dignity, equality and justice for all.

We applaud Mayor Holliday as he continues to raise his voice in support of the completion of the International Civil Rights Center and Museum so the city of Greensboro and the citizens of North Carolina and this Nation will always remember this great chapter in American history. We join in thanking Mayor Keith Holliday for his many years of exceptional public service.

BIRTHDAY OF GURU NANAK, FOUNDER OF SIKH RELIGION

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 23, 2007

Mr. TOWNS. Madam Speaker, on October 20, Sikhs around the world will celebrate the birthday of Guru Nanak Dev Ji, the founder of the Sikh religion, who was born in 1469. There are about 25 million Sikhs worldwide. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Sikhs around the world on this important occasion.

Guru Nanak had a spiritual experience in 1499 while bathing in the Bein river. He received revelations for 3 days, then became a